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IN THE
Most Learned and Ingenious
M^r ADDISON'S
BOOK of TRAVELS.

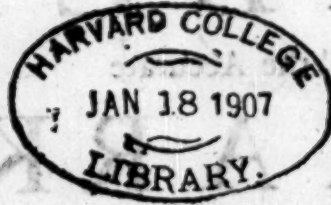
*E tenebris tantis tam clarum extollere lumen,
Qui primus potuisti, illustrans commoda vite,
Te sequor —*

LONDON,
Printed for the Company of Long-Bow-String-
Makers, 1706. Price 2d.

482

Ital 2147.5.3

1302
70



The gift of
F. S. Blake

BOOK of TRAVELS
M. ADDISON'S

Is printed for the Company of Long Row Street
London

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London

The PREFACE.

Since this Table was finished there is another of the same kind Published, and I am not surpris'd to find a great many Heads at Work in Common-placing and Indexing so vast and Inexhaustible a Treasure of Knowledge.

I am glad that this Table has not interfered in above one or two things with the other, and that my Labours also are like to be of advantage, and benefit to the Learned World. It is not indeed of the same bulk with some Dutch Lexicons and Glossaries, but I do not however despair of its finding a place, (as it is an Index) in the most Letter'd, Renowned and Humane Dr. Bently's Library. 'Twill be of singular use to him in his next Controversy; for tho' there is not one word in it of Phalaris's Epistles, yet it will be as Applicable to that, or any other Argument, as a great many of the Books he has quoted in his Polite and refin'd Dissertation. Here he will at one view see the Author's nicest Remarks and newest Discoveries, he will discern how eminently he surpasses all other Voyage-Writers, who may have Idly inquired into the Constitutions, the Laws, the Policies, the Leagues, the Commerce, and Genius of those Countries and Cities thro' which they passed; but have not furnished us with

—The ends of Verse
And sayings of Philosophers.

This was a Province reserved for Mr. Addison, and the happy Execution of it, has justly Entitled him to those preferments he now enjoys. 'Tis to be hop'd that the Transaction of all our Foreign Affairs will in a short time, fall into his Hands. The whole World is acquainted with his Merits, and whoever reads this Book will be abundantly convinced (in spite of Party and Faction) that he has all the Talents of a deep and penetrating Statesman. He has his Admirers every where, but very few well wishers at Paris and Rome. And I cannot but foresee, that the hopes and fears for the Common-Cause, of most of the Protestant Governments in Europe, will rise and fall with his Interest and Authority, in England.

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THE T A B L E.

WILD Time, Lavender, Rosemary, Balm and Myrtle, sometimes grow within a yard of each other, and are above five different sorts of Plants, tho' some may vainly think they are only five in Number, Page 2.

How the Captain of a Ship fell upon his Knees and Confessed himself to a Capuchin, 6.

Nothing makes Men sharper, and sets their Hands and Wits more on Work than want, 9.

How the Bishop of *Salisbury* ran down with the Stream of the *Tefin* thirty Miles in an hour by the help of but one Rower, 24.

How the outside of a Church may sometimes look much whiter and fresher than the inside, 27.

A Profusion of Marble, tho' Astonishing to Strangers, is not very wonderful in a Country that has many Veins of it within its Bowels: But tho' the Stones are Cheap, the Working of them is very Expensive, 27.

Little Images make up the Equipage of those that are larger, 28.

A Picture in Fresco of the Marriage of *Cana*, very much esteem'd, but the Painter, whether designedly or not, the Author cannot tell, has put six Fingers to one of the Figures, 32.

The difference of Manners proceeds chiefly from the difference of Education, 44.

The

The Agitations of the Body don't only give the *French* a free and easy Carriage, but have a kind of Mechanical Operation on the Mind, 45.

In *Spain* there is something more serious and compos'd in the manner of the Inhabitants than in *France*, 46.

Mirth is more apt to make Profelytes than Melancholy, *Ibid.*

The reason why the common People of *Italy* have so very great an Aversion to the *French*, is certainly the great difference that there is in the Humours and Manners of the two Nations, *Ibid.*

The Principal Motive among most of the *Italians* for their favouring the *Germans* above the *French*, is this, *viz.* That they are entirely perswaded it is for their Interest, 48.

White Mulberry Trees furnish Food for great quantities of Silk-Worms with their Leaves, as the Swine and Poultry consume their Fruit, 60.

Bridges at *Venice* are without any Fence, which would be a great Inconvenience to a City less sober, 85.

Monuments Erected to such as have been Benefactors to *Venice*, are generally put up after their Deaths, 87.

The Author questions not but the secret History of a Carnival at *Venice* would make a Collection of very diverting Novels, 96.

There are indeed many extraordinary Ruins about *Naples* and *Rome*, but the Author believes a Traveller would not be so much Astonish'd at 'em did he find any Works of the same kind in his own Country, 225.

'Tis probable the Antient Sepulchres were adorned more or less, according to the quality of the Dead, 229.

A Dog that has his Nose held in the Vapour of the *Grotto del Cani* Dyes in a very little time, but if carried into the open Air, or thrown into a Neighbouring Lake, he immediately recovers, 230.

The Author observed how long a Dog was Dying the first time, and after his recovery, and found no sensible difference, 231.

A

A Man in going up Mount *Vesuvio* sinks almost a Foot in the Earth, and generally loses half a step by sliding backwards, 238.

The next eruption of the *Vesuvio* will probably break in pieces its false bottom, and quite change the present Face of things, 241.

Colour does not lie within the Expression of the Chissel, 330.

After a very Turbulent and Noisy Course of several Miles among the Rocks and Mountains, the *Teverone* falls into a Valley, where it recovers its Temper as it were by little and little, 373.

A Shoemaker Beatified, tho' never Sainted, 391.

The Author had the good Luck to be at *Florence* when there was an Opera Acted, which was the 8th he had seen in *Italy*, 408.

The Author never saw any Figure of Sleep that was not of Black Marble, which has probably some relation to Night, that is the proper Season for Rest, 416.

The Statue of *Venus* of *Medicis*, much less than the Life, as being perfectly Naked, and in Company with others of a larger Make. It is notwithstanding as big as the ordinary size of a Woman, as I concluded from the measure of her Wrist; for from the bigness of one Part, it is easy to guess at all the rest, 420.

The Duke of *Tuscany* is not likely to have any Legitimate Children, because he lives separate from the Dutches, who is at present in *France*, and intends there to end her Days, 424.

The Author finds a difference betwixt the Northern and the Southern side of the Mountains, 431.

A New Stair-Case that Strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the Ascent within so small a Compass, the disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing, are admirably well contriv'd, 433.

The Wars in *Italy*, and the Season of the Year, made the Author travel faster than he would have done at another time, *Ibid.*

The

The Story of *Phaeton* and his Sisters, whom *Ovid* should have metamorphos'd into Laurel-Trees and not into Poplars, 438.

Water is of great Use when a Fire chanches to break out, 443.

The Court of *Turin* is reckon'd the most splendid and polite of any in *Italy*, but by reason of its being in Mourning, the Author could not see it in its Magnificence, *Ibid.*

One may easily trace out the Marches Armies make by the Ruin and Desolation they leave behind 'em, 444.

The Lake on Mount *Ceunis* is well stocked with Trouts, 445.

The Author saw in several Parts of the Alps vast Pits of Snow, 459.

If it happens that any particular Fountain takes its Rise from any Reservoirs of Snow, it will naturally begin to flow on such Hours of the Day as the Snow begins to melt, but as soon as the Sun leaves it again to freeze and harden, the Fountain dries up, and receives no more Supplies till about the same time the next Day, 460.

A Cöbler of *Lausanne* had the casting Vote for the Life of a Criminal, which he very graciously gave on the Merciful side, 466.

The Author thinks the *Rhone* guided by the particular Hand of Providence, because it rises in the very Heart of the Alps, and has a long Valley that seems hewn out on purpose to give its Waters a Passage amidst so many Rocks and Mountains that are on all sides of it, 469.

Had this River been left to its self, it would never have found its way among the Alps, 470.

Snails are esteemed excellent Food when well dress'd 474.

Snails nestle all the Winter Season, *Ibid.*

A *Switzerland* Barn which neither Mice nor any other sort of Vermin can creep up the sides of, 476.

Tho'

'Tho' the Publick
at *Bern* are as high
bout 40 Years ago
from the Top to t
any other hurt than

It is very well w
to all that lies in his

Troughs of Wa
modious in a Coun
Cattle, 480.

How the Autho
a Lake, 490.

The Alps is the
to make Conquests

The Holyday-C
Father to Son, and
or third Generation
a Countryman in t
Grandfather, 503

The Author has
Lisbon, that after
World resolv'd to

The Author's M
himself in the Duk

(5)

Publick Walks that lie by the Great Church
as high as most Steeples in *England*, yet a-
years ago a Person that was in his Drink fell
Top to the Bottom, without doing himself
hurt than the breaking of an Arm, *Ibid.*

ry well worth a Traveller's while to look in-
lies in his way, 477.

hs of Water in the Roads wonderfully com-
n a Country that abounds with Horses and
80.

he Author mistook Linnen on the Ground for
490.

lps is the worst Spot of Ground in the World
Conquests in, 497.

olyday-Cloaths of the People at *Bern* go from
Son, and are seldom worn out till the second
Generation, so that it is a common thing to see
yman in the Doublet and Breeches of his Great
ther, 503.

author has been told of an English Merchant at
that after some great Disappointments in the
solv'd to turn Quaker or Capucin, 516.

author's Merchants advis'd him not to venture
in the Duke of *Bavaria's* Country, 518.

FINIS.